Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWPORT, August, 1857. You are of ourse anxious, and by this time impatient, to hear details of the Wetmore fete, which has been megnified almost into an affair of state. Where two thousand persons are gathered together, the peo-pic may be said to be present, and in writing of such ion, we fall at once into treating " de re-publica." The gravity of the subject requires that is abould divide it into heads; and, though I do not prom lee you a sermon, it will be my fault if you do not somewhere, find a moral.

In the first place then-THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING TO THE FETE. Imagine Castle Wetmore besieged by an endless accession of carriages in double file, with no other defense than the Sheriff, a plain but persistent man tedious to many, no doubt, with his one idea of " One " at a time, ladies and gentlemen-can't get along no " faster than one at a time." So the carriages were told off like prayer-beads, a serious and devout process, extremely unscreptable to the noble coachmen (the same spoken of in a former letter), who looked as if they would have liked to have made a steeple chase of the whole affair, running down gate, grounded and Sheriff, without remorse.

Imagine the vigor of the women, sitting bolt upright

some in their hair, some in their hats, and all in their ball clothes. Imagine the wide-open eyes and mouths of the quiet new porters, gathered at windows, doors and street corners to see them. Imagine your correspondent-a modest one-horse man-nearly run down by barge-like equipages, with elephantine beasts attached—resisting, nevertheless, with the true pluck .
The Tribune, and rejoining, "Have a care, gentle " men; if you infringe, you impose, and if you impose,
" I imprison." Imagine this delay lasting until some im patient fair ones leap f om their carriages, like a lobster of hoops and tight shoes, across the grass to the great entrance, where we now stand, a little shy of going in Secondly-

Your correspondent has entered, and found the honse, as was to be expected, large, heavy, and ex pensively upholstered. The master of the house receives his guests in the hall, which would have held as many giants as an Eastern tale. Distinguished for a moment by his notice, they pass (except the Dewagers who examine the furniture) to a huge tent, handsomely floored, comfortably crowded, and enlivened by the unceasing efforts of the Germania Band, which is present in full force. The white canvas of the tent is not flattering, and so the ladies, in spite of their obvious impression to the contrary, are not looking their best. Some of them look better by night than by day, and all of them would look better out of the tent than in it, if they could only think so. However, here they congregate, and walk up and down and all around, greeting and smiling as much as prunes and prism will allow. Here, too, the dancing goes on, and the accustomed tectorums spin round to the music as smoothly and mechanically as the little figures turn with the grinding of the hurdy-gurdy. All the great New-York polkers are here, and the Boston Knowing-One, who can dance down any three of the others This part of the spectacle does not in the least remind your correspondent of the days of his youth. He danced then because he liked it, and went through the steps of the period with an enjoyment which was probably obvious to all beholders. But these young people, with now and then a bouncing exception, de not at all make this impression. Their dancing seems a swift and smooth solemnity-it is to be done, and they are deputed to do it, with all possible gravity and dispatch. I assure you that a corps of jolly Shakers at meeting-time would give one a greater idea of erjoyment in the thing than these young friends of ours. Yet the general effect is en the whole hilarious, and there comes at last a pretty cotilion, called "The Lancers," which succeeds in restoring animation. But, thirdly,

THE DRESSES. And here your correspondent feels that he has undertaken too much, and is fain to acknowledge his incapacity. Unequal to details, he can only say in general terms that there was a great deal of shine from eyes, mmonds and gold-lace, and a great deal of white drapery, interspersed with all the colors of the rainbow. Some were distinguished as the White Lady, the White and Bue Lady, the White and Purple Lady, the White and Green Lady; others were mixed in their haes, and quite promisenous. There was, too, a great teat of mourning made easyin short, the most of cerful black we ever remember to en, charmingly illustrative of poor Ophelia's maxim, that "you can never wear your rue with a difference." In this case it seemed to be "Rue de la Paix," or "Rue St. Honoré." With this pun, and without noticing the uniforms, which were trashy, we will pass on to subject Number Four-

THE REPRESHMENTS. These were said to be insufficient, and we should not wonder if they were so. Had the hospitable entertaiser expected to relieve all the hotels in Newport that day of the charge of feeding their occupants, he should have slaughtered a hundred, or let us say fifty, head of cattle, whose roasting and distribution might have furnished the young people with some useful occupation. Had all the pudding stone of Castle Wet more been changed into real plum-pudding, it would not have been too much for the sati-faction of such a multitude, if, as it seems, they brought nothing but their appetites with them. I do not therefore consider Mr. Wetmore responsible for any of the scolding, and pushing, and scratching, that actually took place. Our good friends should simply have dined at home they would then have enjoyed the asthetic banquet which was intended as a supplement to the "daily bread," not as its sub-titute. As the hydropathist "Go not cold into any bath." I should advise say, "Go not cold into any bath." I should advise as a general maxim, "Go not unfed into any party; and to the fairer part of creation I may say, in the words of the little hymn:

For, Ladies, you should never let Your hungry passions rise; Your pretty hands were never made For bones and Strasburg ples."

This brings us to Fiftbly-THE DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE. Under this head please consuit The Newport Daily News, and other papers, your correspondent being to weary to attempt rehearsing a catalogue as long as that of Don Gievanni, though of course more reputable. Suffer him at least to leave this for another day, and to pass on, without fatherpause, to Sixthly and lastly-

THE PLEASURE OF GOING HOME, bightened to many by the near prospect of rain, and to your correspondent by visions of a snug easy-chair, a dressing gown, old shoes, chirping children, and sparkling cup of tea-bightened also by a conviction of the vanity of all things, and of men and women in particular, in which I have the honor to be, etc., etc.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TEACHERS ASSO-CLATION.

Correspondence of The R. Y. Tribune

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12, 1857. The Association assembled at about 8; a. m., and after the usual devotional exercises, and some sweet singing by young women from the several choirs of the churches, organized, and heard a Report from J. P. Wickersbam, Principal of the Lancaster County Normal School, on "The Claims of Teaching to rank as a Profession." The subject was ably and exhaustively treated, in good, condensed English. Having shown that teaching has an aim of unrivalled nobleness; that its operations are highly scientific; that exsee in them demands wide and general culture. not inferior to that required by law and medicine; that it needs a special preparation, different from that required by my other calling; and that it has a competent au-thority, at least in Pennsylvania to decide on claims to membership in it, he inferred that teaching ought to be regarded as one of the learned professions these being the distinctive features of that class of occupa-

tions. The discussion which followed the reading of this Report developed the sentiment of the Association, approving its views, and holding that the chief difficulty in the way of a full recognition of the precisional character of teachers is in the temporary tenure of their positions generally—the migratory habits of teachers themselves.

In the afterneon, Thos. H. Burrows of Lancaster, former State Secretary, and now editor of The School Journal, read a Report on "The Effect of General "Intellectural Culture on Manual Labor." Some features of the subject were ably handled. The whole was a stern and dignified protest against the social and intellectual affectation which disowns and degrades honest work of any kind, and an eloquent picture of the evils impending over every community that entertains it. These views seemed acceptable to the Association; but the strauge inconsistency in the spirit of these last two reports, and of the discussions upon them, was not once alluded to. In the morning, a sort of aristocracy was claimed for teachers over mechanical laborers, in much the same tone that a body of rich capitalists or lawyers, as things go, might adopt, while in the afterneous all appress useful work was placed on

cal laboracy was calmed for teachers over mechanical laborars, in much the same tone that a body of rich capitalists or lawyere, as things go, might adopt, while in the afternoon all carnest, useful work was placed on the same level, as alike honorable. Had time been allowed for mature discussion, however, the latter view would have triumphed among teachers, even in this most aristocratic of all Northern States.

The Hon. H. C. Hickok, State Saperintendent of Common Schools, adoressed the meeting. He took his text from the trial in the Court-House next door, now agitating the whole community here, and showed how the practical wisdom of our jurisprudence, in jury trials, is being elevated by common schools.

The evening was devoted to a social meeting. A few gentlemen of Chambersburg gave an entertainment (water-melons, ice-cream, &c.), to the Association and the ladies of the borough jointly. A brassband, promenade, refreshments, short speeches and songs filled a pleasant evening until 11. Provision had been made more abundant than was necessary for the two hundred invited guests, and the neighborhood was called in to dispose of the surplus. Some, indeed exerned to below the the "Grant Ingrashed" hood was called in to dispose of the surplus. Some indeed, seemed to belong to the "Great Unwashed, and contact was to be avoided, but the treat to their

and contact was to be avoided, but the freat to them was a pleasant incident on the whole.

THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

The Association met at 8½ a.m. Miscellaneous business occupied most of the morning. A resolution in favor of prizes in schools was debated vigorously on bote sides, and postponed to the next meeting. Ex-Gov. Ritner of Somerset County, who has attended a business of the Association made a Ex-Gov. Ritner of Somerset County, who has attended all the sessions of the Association, made a brief address. He is seventy-seven years of age, and was Governor of Pennsylvania twenty years ago, but speaks with the vigor of a man of fifty. His sketch of the progress of the school system, and its difficulties in early days, was heard with delight by all.

The Association then adjourned, to meet on the last Tuesday of December next, in the town of Indiana.

THE MAILS IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Under the above head you publish, in last Saturday's TRIBUNE, a communication which sets forth the fact that citizens of California can place no relianc upon the mails for obtaining, promptly, either letters or newspapers from the Atlantic States; shows that the public are, at the same time, promptly served by the expressmen, though at a charge of not less than twenty-five cents for a letter, or paper even; very plainly intimates that friendly business arrangement may subsist between postmasters and expressmen and concludes by calling upon "the proprietors of THI TRIBUNE to use their influence to induce the Govern ment to send a special agent to inquire into the mat

That the charges of your correspondent are well founded every Californian knows full well. No resident of that State, no resident of San Francisco even ever subscribes for a newspaper with the expectation of receiving it till at least twenty-four hours after the expressmen and newspaper venders have received from the post-office their papers, which, also, are brought

That there is an arrangement or an understanding o some kind between the expressmen and some of the newspaper vendors on the one part, and the Post-Office authorities on the other, no one can doubt, when it is seen that Postmasters in country towns deal in newspapers, and are the accredited agents of Express Companies; and while in the cities, San Fran cisco, for instance, the lobby of the Post-Office i rented out to expressmen and newspaper vendors.

These things have been the subject of complaint to the Post-Office Department for years, and yet they are tolerated and connived at to this day. In his fice aunual message in 1853, Postmaster-General Cumpbell recognized the fact, and said: " The Postme has favored the Expressman in California in the prompt delivery of his letters, and has received to return a compensation much larger per letter tha "any commission ever allowed him by the Govern · · · Once commenced, the habit of the miner in relying on the expresses is continued long after the Post-Office and mail route has reached his neighborhood. Different influences combine to produce the result. The principal one, as is alleged, is "utter failure or refusal of the centra: Postmaster, at whose office his (the miner's) letters States, to forward them in the mail. * * " The present incumbents of the large offices have been specially instructed in regard to these vicious practices, and have given assurance that they shad be

discontinued. It will be seen from the above that the Departmen is not is porant of the abuses complained of; and yet, during the whole of Postmaster-General Campbell' administration, and up to the present day, even, the lebby of the San Francisco Post-Office has been rented out to the agent of an express company, and to newspaper venders, a practice which did not exist under Mr. Campbell's predecessor.

As to sending a special agent to look into these mat ers, as your correspondent suggests, it might be re marked that the Department has had, for years, Special Agent in California, whose principal function seems to be to draw his salary-some \$5,000 to \$6,000 per annum. The Special Agent is cognizant of al the facts complained of, and many more. When itizen calls his attention to the same, he will tell him that "he has no power in the premises;" that should be interfere, "Postmasters might say it was an act of supererogation on his part, and that they were ap pointed by the President, a higher power than tha from which he derived his authority," &c. Let th citizen write to the Postmaster General, and some his subordinates will state, in reply, that " the matter has been referred to the Special Agent of the De partment for investigation and report," and that will be the last of it. If this Special Agent makes any investigation, it will be wholly an exparte one, the party complaining not having the opportunity to be eard in the premises, or to introduce a single witnes in support of his allegations. This "the Department knows. Letters on its files will substantiate the fact

Notwithstanding the dereliction of this special agent and not withstanding his interests seem to be as full identified with the Express Companies as are the in terests of the Postmasters, he has recently been reap pointed, and the citizens of California, who in propoion to their numbers pay double the postage that is paid in Massachusetts, and upward of for times what paid in Pennsylvania," will probably be compelled to submit to these abuses for another four years, unle a Congressional investigation can be had. That such an investigation has not been called for may, perhaps be attributed to the fact that the Postmaster of San Francisco had a brother in the United States Senate-

the Hop. John B. Weller. I would suggest that your correspondent avail him elf of the right of petition. Let him place an authenticated statement of such facts as he can collect in the hands of Senator Broderick. His peculiar relations toward the Weller wing of the Democratic party may, possibly, be turned to account for the benefit of the A CALIFORNIAN.

* See Senator Weller's speech, Feb. 27, 1857. TORNADO IN FLORIDA,-We learn from The W TORNADO IN FLORIDA.—We learn from The Wa-kulia (Fls.) Times that a very destructive tornado passed ever a portion of Jefferson County, in that State, between Waukeenah and Monticello, doing great damage to the crops in its path. The crops of three plantations were destroyed, and it was feared that others had suffered as much. The path of the that others had succeed as much the part to the tornado was about a quarter of a mile wide, but its extent has not yet been ascertained. Trees were twisted off—some near the roots, others near the tops some of which were carried a distance of 30 or feet.

MARINE APPAIRS.

BRIG ROBERTS ASHORE.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. L., Aug. 14, 1857. The brig Roberts, of London, last from Cadiz, with a cargo of wine, came on shore opposite this place some time during last night.

I have heard no other particulars, except that she was bound to New-York.

THE REGATTA AT NEW-BEDFORD, The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club at New Bedford on Thursday was a very fine affair. The city was all alive with visitors, and several prominent citi-zens dispensed the most liberal hospitality. Business zens dispensed the most liberal hospitality. Business was generally suspended, and the occasion node a public holiday. The yachts started from Butler's Flats about 114. Seventeen of them went around the entire course, which is 33 miles; allowing for tacking, the distance passed over was fully 44 miles. Excursion boate and barges, full of passengers, crowded the bey, aithough it rained torrents till noon. Clark's Point was black with carriages for two miles.

At first it was decided to postpone the regatta on account of the rain and fog; but finally the signal was given to go. The vessels moved out in beautiful style.

given to go. The vessels moved out in benutiful style, shout twelve miles down the bay. At noon the storm cleared up, and the weather remained magnificent all the afternoon—the wind strong and steady.

The "Munic," sloop, of the second class, rounded the outer stake-boat first, and made the shortest time for the entire distance. At miles in four hours fifty one.

the outer stake-boat first, and made the shortest time for the entire distance, 44 miles, in four hours fifty-one minutes and three seconds. The average time of the squadron is about five and a balf hours. The winning boats are: First class—Haze (Moses H. Grinnell), first prize; Juliette (N. B. Palmer), second prize. Second class—Minnie (W. H. Thomas), first; Madgie (R. F. Soper), second. Third class—Richmond (C. H. Mallory), first; Bonita (Geo. H. Brown), second.

The sail was made in the finest style. No accident occurred worth mentioning. Every accessible point was occupied by spectators, and vessels of all sorte crowded the harbor as the yachts sailed up on the

rowded the harbor as the yachts sailed up on eturn. All arrived between 44 and 54 o'clock. Una and Rowena put back early in the race, through Una and Rowens put back early in the race, through a misunderstanding, but will not protest against the result. The great features of the regatta were the neck-and-neck races between the Minnie and Madgle and between the Haze and Sylvia. The yacht Rich mond, of the third class, distanced everything in its class. Their sailing and management was perfect. The yacht-men are taking over the affair, and all the protections of the weather first rate and the agree in pronouncing the weather first rate and the

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

Utiless large frauds have been perpetrated in the office of Secretary of State, James S. Rollins is elected Governor of Missouri by a very handsome majority. We regret to add, however, that our city was in an uneasy state of ferment last evening, caused by rumors that had gotten abroad, intimating that foul work was being done with the official returns. They were also frequently accompanied with the comment that the present Secretary had, in times past, being charged with tampering with the journals of the House of Representatives, and that several sinister omens betokened that a kindred piece of rascality with that which had defrauded Mr. Newland out of his place as Lieutenaut. Governor, would be attempted in order to defeat the verdict of the people and elevate Mr. Stewart to the executive chair. We are loth to believe in such charges. We can scarcely credit that so desperate a game will be played by the nullifiers. We have not been able to trace the rumors in question to any more authentic source than vague hints of the Nationals, and the great reliance of the Leader upon Texas and Oregon Counties.

Moreover, we have published from day to day a corrected list of the vote, in which nearly all the returns are established as official—and these show a majority for Major Rollins that even fraud will find hifficult to overcome. Thus it will be seen that we give to-day the vote in all the counties of the State but fearteen. The remaining counties to hear from gave Bucharan a majority of 2,348. So that if Mr. Stewart should get alt of Mr. Buchavan's majorities in the remaining counties to hear from gave Bucharan a majority of 2,348. So that if Mr. Stewart should get alt of Mr. Buchavan's majorities in the remaining counties to hear from gave Bucharan a majority of 2,348. So that if Mr. Stewart should get alt of Mr. Buchavan's majorities in the remaining counties to hear from gave Bucharan a majority of 2,348. So that if Mr. (From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 12).

be have great confidence in the statement pre selited, as it has been carefully compared with the official vote as given in the newspapers of the interior wherever practicable, and we do not think it will vary materially from the official vote when truly returned. We repeat again that we cannot credit such an iniquity as has been intimated in the rumor and gossip for the truly and we subject to one being expressed on iniquity as has been intinated in the rumor and gossip of our city, and we adhere to our belief expressed on yesterday, that our candidate has been elected by a nationity ranging in the neighborhood of Afficen han-deted rates.

COMMON COUNCILMEN ON A BENDER - FREE FIGHT IN A LAGER BEER GARDES. - The German garde and lager beer saloon situated at No. 81 Bowery, and kept by Messrs. Peters & Wisleadl, was the seem last evening of "a bit of a row," which required the interence of the police, and it which three of the members of the Board of Councilmen were prominent participants. The circumstances of the car as our reporter could learn them were these:

Ex-Police Captain Wm H. Mansfield (now Council man of the Forty-sixth District), in company with Councilman John Roehner of the Twenty-fifth Disrict. Councilman Geo. W. Warner of the Fourteenth District, and a number of friends, visited the above place about 8 o'clock in the evening. for the purpose f quenching their thirst in a libation of lager beer. After having patronized this Teutonic beverage to their immediate sa isfaction, the programme was charged to shooting at target with an air-gun. During this proceeding, Controlman Mansfield, who for some cause could not see very accurately, overshot the mark and cid some damage to the surroundings of the target; and upon being asked to pay for the destru tion, a quarrel arose between his party and one of the proprietors, which eventuated in a general fight be ween them and the attachees of the saleon, during which some pretty severe blows were dealt.

A policeman soon entered and made an attempt nell the fight, but he found his strength in dequate o the tack; and self-preservation soon compelled only the officer, but the Councilmen and their friends to beat a retreat from the saloen. There were no s rious injuries inflicted on either party, but some of them were severely bruised—the greatest sufferer be ing Conneilman Mansfield. Councilman Warner es sped through the back room, and mustering a re enforcement of policemen, reon returned. Peters and Wislehell, the proprietors, and Stephen anch, John C. Gendar, Charles Graff and Charle Yeoman, waiters, were arrested, taken to the Fou senta District Station-House, and there locked up They were not, however, compelled to endure a ver ong incarceration. Ex-Judge Phillips soon made h appearance, and interesting himself in behalf of the risoners, sent for Justice Brennan. The Justice was ot long in coming, and, opening court, he discharged the prisoners upon their own recognizances, for appearance this morning at 10 o clock, for examination Councilman Warter was the only one of the other party present, and he demurred to this summary dis position of the matter, saying to the Justice that he ceemed it "an outrage." Justice Brennan responded by saying that he thought it would be a greater outrage to lock there men up all night, and this ended the scene at the Station House. There are at least two versions given of this offair. The Germans say that the Councilmen and their friends were drunk, quarrelsome and insulting, while the other party say that the attack was made by the Germans, and was entirely unprovoked. The examination will probably make these points more clear.

TOBACCO RAISING IN NEW ENGLAND - The Spri field (Mass.) Fepublican, says that the tobacco crop in that region looks thrifty. It has been proposed to sabstitute tobacco for onions in this neighborhood, till the magget shall die out. The onion crop is one of the most valuable in Newbury. Danvers, and some other towns in this county: but for a half dozen years or so it has not been reliable on account of the magget devourer. Formerly the worms cut down the onions early in the season, but the maggot enters the vegeta-ble and continues the destruction till Winter and frost It is found that these worms have a run of a few years and then case away; and the orion erop new so un certain may be restored hereafter. In the meantime tobacco, saited to just such lands, could be substituted. and the prices are such as to encourage the produc-tion. In Connecticut and in Central and Western Massachusetts, it is found to be a profitable crop. The leaf is not so much needed for the strength of the plant see for wrappers of eigers, for which purpose it can be see well grown in this State as in Maryland or Virginia. Would it not be well for some of our Oldtown farmers to give it a trial next season?—Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, Aug. 10. PERSONAL

.The city journals have been publishing elaborate notices of the death of Labia he, which was announced by telegraph from Halifex, but a letter dated Paris, July 30, to The London Daily News,

The news of the death of Labinche which w circulated by the Presse yestorday is authoritatively contradicted. His ser-in-law called at the Presse effice to day, to say that Lablache is at this moment

clice to day, to say that Lablache is at this moment at Kissengen, with his daughter, Madams Singer, and that he has derived much benefit from the waters."

—Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, died on Wednerday, July 29, at his massion in the Rue de Lille, of a disease of the heart, from which he had long been suffering. He was the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, the only one of Napoleon's brothers who refused a crown. He was born in Paris on May 14, 1803 and was consequently at the time of his death in his fifty-fifth year. In Jane, 1822, he married, at Brussels, his coustin the Princess Zenaide-Charlotte-Julie, the only daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, who died in 1854, since which time the Prince remained a widower.

—Preparations are making to procure a testimonial

Prince remained a widewer.

—Preparations are making to procure a testimonial for Miss Maria Mitchell of Nantucket, the celebrated female astronomer, who is now absent in Europe. It is thought that if a sufficient sum is raised, the present to her will be the "Sharon Observatory," so called, Of the \$3,000 required for its purchase, more than one-third has been pledged by ladies in or near Philadelphia, to whom the Observatory in question is said broads.

well krown.

—Judge R. B. Warden, heretofore a leading prominent and influential Democrat of Obio, who supported Buchanan last year, has become disgusted with the indorsement by the State Convention of the Dred Scott decision, and in a letter to The Ohio State Journal of the Original State Sta nai invokes a merited defeat upon his party.

—Miss H. G. Hosmer arrived in the Canada, from

Liverpool. She has been absent in Rome the last fiv years, pursuing the study of the art of sculpture.

NORTH AMERICAN TEMPERANCE CON-

The following call has been issued for a Temper ance convention, to meet in Chicago, HI , on the 10th of November sext, at which representatives from all, or nearly all, the American States and the Canadas are expected to be present. It is understood that several of the most eminent Temperance orators in the country have signified their willingness to address the multirude which the occasion will no doubt draw together. The call is as follows:

TO THE FRIENDS OF TAMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA—At a joint meeting of several Associations of the friends of Temperance, held in the City of Chicago May 28, 1857, it was resolved to call a North American Temperance Con-

vection, and a Committee was appointed and authorized to make this call and to designate the time and place of holding said Convention.

This Committee consists of J. E. Vinton of Albany. Greene County, Wis., Chairman: O. W. Strong of Raventa, Ohio: the Rev. E. M. Marvin of St. Louis, Ravents, Obio: the Rev. E. M. Marvin of St. Louis Mo.: Prof G. B. Joscelyn of Sturgis, Mich.; and th

Hon, F. Price of Bloomington, Ill.

The Committee thus selected, and so authorized, do hereby call the North American Temperance Convention, and appoint the 10th day of November, 1857, as the time when itshall meet; and the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of Chicago, Ill., the place where it shall assemble.

in the city of Chicago, Ill., the place where it shall assemble.

The necessity of this Convention cannot be denied. The friends of Temperance are severed. One in purpose, they are not one in action. The object of this Convention will be to secure unity—that unity which will move in detense of the principles of Temperance, as if one heart be at in every bosom.

The Committee mean that every facility shall be afforded to those who may wish to attend the Convention. It believes that every Railroad Company will put the fore to such, at half price, and pledges the attendance of distinguished friends of Temperance from all parts of the Union, whose voices shall ring with the quick sit of the trumpet, in behalf of union and action in the good cause.

quick stir of the trumpet, in behalf of union and action in the good cause.

Any information will be given by addressing J. E. Victor, at Chicago Ill., care of E. S. Wells, esq.

J. B. Merwin of Chicago, Editor of The North-Western Home Journal; Thurlow W. Brown, Editor of The Wisconsin (Cavuga) Chief; the Rev. A. Kenyon of Chicago; and J. E. Vinton of Chicago, Canirman of the Committee, will visit different parts of the Unit d States for the purpose of soliciting funds to de Tuy expenses.

J. E. VINTON.
O. W. STRONG.
REV. E. M. MARVIN.
PROF. G. B. JOSCELYN.
HOX. F. PRICE.

ANATHAR TOLKADO IN MASSACHUSETTS - The Re on Traveler of yesterday contains an account of a torpaco which visited Reading on Thursday evening, from which we extract:

from which we extract:

Shertl, before 9 o'clock, while the rain was pouring in terrents, a huge black cloud was observed coming up from the west. This was the precursor of a featful ternade, which burst upon the place in all its fary at about 8] o'clock.

The house of Mr. George C. Conly, at "Hill End," a suct about half a nule south of the depot, was partially demolished by a large tree being blown through it. An orchard of young trees, covering an acre of inad, rear his h use, was completely destroyed. The chin Ley of Reuben Nichols, in the same locality, was chin Ley of Reuber Nichols, in the same locality, was blown through the roof. A large two and-a-half story house, belonging to Mr. Converse, was lifted up from the underpinning carried about six feet from its foundation, and set down but little injured. The house of Deacest Thomas H. Sweetser, where our informant was stopping at the time of the tornado, was very much damaged. An "L," about 30 feet long by 20 feet in which and two stories high, occupied as a shoe menutactory, with the exception of one room used as a sleeping room, was blown down and crushed to impalpable powder. The main part of the building was thised from the foundation about a foot, and let down again, resting in its old quarters, after rocking about ten minutes.

beut ten minutes.

About a quarter of a mile south of this neighbor cood, the roof of fa large two-and a-half-story norse was blown off, and a lady, whose name our in-orients was stable to learn was severely ignred by seing struck on the head by fragments of the roof which fell in. It the same teighborhood no less than arr barns were blown down, and a horse belonging of Mr. Green was killed.

The ternado was apparently about half a mile in breadth, and came from a point a little north of west, south and the south-east. In Stoneham, which is cuth east of our informant . point of observation, hitle if any damage was done. This is the second y o'ent terrado which has visited Middlesex County the season—the first, it will be recollected, occurred in Tewkebury a few weeks since.

ATCHISON UPON KANSAS - The Charleston Mer Hon. D. R. Atchison and Col. Alpheus Baker, in regard to Kansas from which it appears that Mr. Atchisen by no means abandons the hope of making Kansas a Slave State. He says that he believes a large majority of the voters are Pro Slavery men.

Pentious Descent of Aeronauts,—Sheldon House, Pine Orchard, Breoferd, Aug. 11.—The quiet of this retired watering-place was greatly disturbed this afternoon by the cry of "A balloop" or reshing to the plazza, we noticed that a large and be entired balloop was region with a pragrantly bound to-On ushing to the piazza, we noticed that a large and beautiful balloon was in sight, apparently bound toward the Long Island House. Suddenly it rapidly descenced, and to our horror, the car and its 3 immates were plurged in the sea, competely out of sight, the car which were a large wicker basket, being completely submerged. We at once started our favorite yacht, the Active, for the rescue. The little sloop almost flew through the waves, and soon was by the side of the car, which was being diagged at a furious rate through the water. The unfortunate furious rate through the water. The unfortunate aeronauts, who seemed in excellent spirits, in saile of their michap, gave the beat a hearty other, and requested the Captain to lie near so as to efford assitance. They had thrown out their anchor, but were drifting before the wind towards Governor's 15-and-one of the Thimble Islands. The yacut hastened to the shore, and the party were on hand to saize the car as it struck the rock. It required the force of a government to keen it from ascending, its passenof a dezen men to keep it from ascending, its passe gers not daring to leave the car until the gas eacape We find that the aeronaut, Mr. King ascended fro New Haven at 19 New-Haven at 3 p. m., accompanied by two passen-gers, Mr. G. F. Tuttle and Mr. P. A. Pinkerman, who wert Mr. G. F. Tuttle and Mr. P. A. Pinkerman, ware the provision of wert up on a wager. The car was well provisioned but, in the excitement of their descent their supplies were thrown overboard. The car, when discovered was filled with a chaos of barometers opera-glasses champagre bottles and bonquets. The barometer in clusted a hight of two miles. [Albany Eve., Jour. ARALSSAS.—Three valuables.]

The Institution is Arkansas.—Three valuable slaves or muitted suicide near Van Buren, Arkansas, on the 20th inst., by hanging themselves in an orchard. Their reason for committing this act has not been ascertained, but it is supposed that they preferred death to a severe castigation which their master had threatened them for a trivial offense committed a few days previous. The oldest participant in this sad affair was aged nineteen, and the yourgest only a little over fitten.

THE LEAVENWORTH LYNCHING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 3, 1857. In my letter of Saturday, giving an account of the execution of Quarles and Baize, I wrote that the Mayor, Mr. Adams, was present at the calaboose, endeavoring to restrain the crowd. I am informed that was mistaken, and that the person pointed out to me there as being Mr. Alams, was Judge Lutta. The Mayor was absent on busicess in the town of Atchieon, from which he returned only last evening. Had be been present on Saturday, it is certain that he would have interposed with the same energy which he

The Free-State election passed off here quietly to day. More than 700 votes were polled in this city which indicates a vote in the Territory of six or sever thousand.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN YATES COUNTY

Correspondence of the Rochester Union. RUSHVILLE, Yates County, Aug. 19, 1857. Corener Potter, of Penn Yan, is now helding an in-quest here upon the body of Miss Woodbeck, or Whitbeck, who came to her death by an abortion effected by force, or by the use of chloroform. The act Whitbeck, who came to her dean by an acceptance of the set was committed by two unknown individuals, one of whom came in a buggy in which sie was at night, and handed to the other who was with her, something supposed tobe saturated with chloroform which he held to her noise and which immediately produced insensibility. While she was in this condition, she was operated upon in the woods. She was immediately taken ill, and died three days afterward. Such is the substance of her dying statement, as sworn by the several witnesses examined on the inquest. The person with her before her death, she says, is Kdward Foeter, a very respectable farmer's son. He left the country on the day she died. The testimony so far tends to connect him with the matter. But there is no evidence to show who the anknown means who were with her before her death; and it is they for whom hanging is too mild a punishment will go unwhipped of justice. go unwhipped of justice.

The Chautauque Democrat, one of the earnest, outspoken Radical journals of Western New-York, thus defines its position with regard to the issue

of the day:

We publish the "Call" of the Republican State
Committee for a State Convention to be held 'on the
23d of September next. This Convention, without
coubt, will be one of the most important that has ever
been held by the Republicans in this State. Not because of the important offices that are to be filled, but
from the fact that upon its action may depend the
supremacy and even the existence of the party in
this State. Altendy our enemies have stirred up lealousies i

Already our enemies have stirred up jealousies is some quarters, and certain papers, who have beet lond in their devotion to Republican principles, are ne girning to lay down a course of action for that Convention to pursue, in order that the party may continue to have the benefit of their support. It strikes us that The Befale Republic has certainly preached doctrines exactly the reverse of some ill-timed articles that have recently appeared in its columns.

pointicians. The Republic has certainly preached on times exactly the reverse of some fil-timed article that have recently appeared in its columns.

We claim to belong to the Radical Democracy, but we wish to hear to more about this or that wing of the party. We are sick of this twaddle about the

We claim to belong to the Radical Democracy, but we wish to hear no more about this or that wing of the party. We are sick of this tradile about the Whig and Democratic interests in the Republican party. "A house divided against itself must fall," is a maxim some older than the Republican party. We have fought two hard battles in the Empire State; in the latter we signally triumphed. Then why exhume old and obsolete differences of opinion at a time when we need all our strength, and the best of feeling among us, to meet the corrupt efforts to overthrow the party of Freedom that are being put forth by Fernardo Wood and his Democratic followers throughout the State!

The great issue is the same to-day that it was twelve months ego. Because we failed to elect a President last Fail, is it the part of men engaged in a great and noble cause to basely surreder all we did gain and again play over the disgraceful farce of 1848. Is the editor of The Buffulo Republic auxious to figure in future political history in the same disgraceful category with the poor, cringing, week-kneed Softs of this State! We cannot believe it.

As for ourselves, we daily counted the cost before we broke from our life-long associations; we emisted in the cause of Freedom while yet The Republic was fighting the battles of the Pierce Democracy; it has since seen the error of its ways, and done good service for the right, and we are unwilling to behave that it will return. This a dog to his vomit," or like a sow that has been washed, to her wallowing in the mire."

We object to any one in the Republican party saying in advance to the coming State Convention what it shall or shall not do. It will doubtless be composed of non who have the confidence of the Republicas in the localities that send them. We trust these Dalegates will be relected with reference to their patriotions to agitate this country while and inch of our terniory is cursed with the blighting influence of S avery rather than with any reference to their former political opinions.

Wh

When the Convention assembles, if it is composed of such men, we trust they will select each candidate, at with reference to the opinions or claims of any discining the discinnists among us, but with an eye single to their strength and fitness for the position for which they are nominated. Let every name be of itself a tower of strength to the party, for we see the

itself a tower of strength to the party, for we see the sterin gathering that will try our "bottom;" and unless we act wisely and discard from the councils of that Convention questions of minor importance on which differences of opinion exist, our eighty thousand mejority of last Fall will be scattered to the winds.

This is just the state of things our Pro-Slavery enemies desire. Will the gallant Republican army commit so foolish a suicide! We have no fears. The clausers of the Buchanan and Border-Ruffian press, from The Argus and Adas down to its condition in the centry. The Fredonia Advertiser, have been violent; they have predicted over and over again "that the "disruption of the Republican party was near at hand." We shall see. If it olds, the deed will be performed by its own hand.

SLAVE-CATCHERS IN CANADA. — Yesterday two Southerners, viz: John W. Wells, Lynchburg, Va., and T. G. James, Nashville, Tenu., as written upon the hotel register book, arrived at Chatham and put up at Mr. Fritchard's Royal Exchange. The object of the visit of there personages was to recover the body of a smart colored lad named Joseph Alexander, aged about 29. As soon as this fact became known, a large party of colored persons, among whom was the electrical Joe, well dressed from top to toe, assembled in front of the hotel, but nothing disorderly occurred. In conversation with Mr. James, who professed to own the boy, we were told that Joe oscaped from him for Canada some time in May last—that he was a "good boy," but almost too "big and sausy." The master told us that he had "never whipped Joe but once, and then because he got drunk and impudent, and allowed a span of horses to run away and break a carriage all to smash, when, said James, "I did take a strap and whip him right smart, but it did take a strap and whip him right smart, but it did take a strap and whip him right shart, but it was nothing more than he deserved." Joe recognized his old master, and asked him, quizzingly, when a was going to leave Chatham. was going to leave Chatham. James teld him "at on." Joe said, "I'll be at the depet, and go on with

We learned that James is Wells's uncle, and that both are extensive slave-dealers in New-Orleans, then "pen" being in the rear of the famous St. Charles Hotel. The firm of James & Co. is said to be worth unward of \$3 000,000, and the "pen" is one of the largest in the Union, containing for sale on an average largest in the Union, containing for sale on an average about five hundred negroes—good, bad and indifferent. Agents of James for the buying of slaves are suppleyed in all the Southern States. Refore leaving Chatham, James offered "Joe" \$100 if he would go down to Windsor; but the latter informed us that he had rather not be in the old man's company, especially out of a crewd; for, says Jee, "I am positive, from "what I knew of him, that as soon as he got me out he would shoot me dead and then leave me, for he would just as soon stoot a man as a black squirtel, and a white man as a black man; and his beplew is just like him." nephew is just like him." [Chatham (Canada) Planet, Aug. 5.

A SCYTHE FIGHT.—The Princeton (Ia.) Clarion tells a story of a scythe fight near Oakland, in that county. Some of the hands in a wheat field got into a row, and used their ugly weapons so effectually that two men were wounded, if not more dangerously, certwo men were wounded, it not more cargerously, est-tainly more feaful to look at, than any we have even beard of who survived. One man received a wound in the thigh eighteen inches long by two inches deep, and another was wounded quite as badly in the chast.

Madison University—Analysersary Weer, AuGust, 1837.—Sunday, 1848—At 71 p. m., Sermon before the Society for Inquiry, by the Rev. Duniel C. Eddy of Braton, Mass,
Monday, 1744—At 71 p. m., Oration before the Lineary Societies, by the Hon. Wendell Philips of Boston; Tosm by the
Rev. Stephen P. Hill of Washivgton.
Twenday, 1849—At 10 a. m., Annial Sermon before the Education Society, by the Rev. A. H. Burlind'sam of New York
city. At 2 p. m., Reports of the Board and of the Treasurer,
with addresses by the Rev. A. H. Burlind'sam of New York
City. At 72 p. m., the Annial Sermon Society, and
Samuel Colgate, esq. of New York City. At 72 p. m., the annual meeting of Alumni and frieuds; Address by the Rev. E.
L. Mayoon, D. D. of New-York City.

It Mayoon, D. D. of New-York City.

It Mayon, D. D. of New-York City.

It Mayon, D. D. of New-York City.

It would be the Madison
Widereday, 1948—At 10 a. m., Commencement of Madison
University. At 72 p. m., Conference of Alumni and frienda.

Thereday, 2048—At 10 a. m., Anniversary of the Theological
Sempary; Address by the Graduating Class, by Prof. E. Dodge

BURIAL OF BERANGER.

"The peet Berst ger is dead. The expenses of his fune Non, mes amis, an spectacle des ombese Je ne veux point une loge d'honneus.

Bury Bérarger! Well for you Could you bury the Spirit of Béranger toe. Bury the Bard if you will, and rejoice; But you bury the body and not the voice. Bury the Prophet and garnish his tomb, The prophecy still remains for doom; And many a prophecy since proved true. Has that Prophet spoken, for such as you. Bury the body of Béranger!
Bury the Printer's Boy you may,
But the Printer's Boy you may,
But the Spirit no death can ever destroy
That made a Bard of that Printer's Boy.
A clerk at twelve hundred france per aum.
Were a very easily buried man;
But the Spirit that gave up that little all
For Freedem, is free of the Funeral.
You may bury the Prisoner, it may be,
The Man of La Force and Ste. Pelagie;
But the Spirit, mon Emperymen, that gave

But the Spirit, mon Empereur, that gave That Prisoner Empire knows no grave. Au spectacle des ombres une loge d'honn Is easily given, mon Empereur; But a comething there is which even the will Of an Emperor cannot inter or kill—

By no space restrained, to no age conface— The fruit of a simple great man's mind; Which to all Eternity lives and feeds The births of which, here, it has laid the seed Could you bury these, you might sit secure On the Throne of the Bourbons, mon Empereur ALFRED WATTS.

HOW A SHARK WAS TAKEN BY A CORNOR FISH. No.LINE .- Last Tuesday as the sojourners at Par-Reckaway, Long Island, were whiling away the pleasant hours, some by bathing in the surf, and others by quaffing in the shade the delightful breeze from the Atlantic, an unusual scene presented itself. The tide was high and coming in, when suddenly the itench became alive with numbers of fish called "bunkers," jumping madly about upon the sand, and endeavour ing to regain the watery element which they had so sudden'y left. Some were completely severed in two; the half trat remained still showing signs of life. The people or shore kept busying themselves picking them up from the white sand, while bathers were amusing themselves in endeavouring to catch them with their hands, or to-drive them ashers. One gentleman, having divested himself of his cont and vest, rushing into the water up to his wairt, armed with a four pronged pitchfork commenced spearing them right and left until be had so many that he did not know what to do with them. The sport here was given up for more profitable amusement. If seems that the "bunkers" were driven among the breakers in vast schools by numbers of "bine-fish," who live upon these burkers. As many persons as could pro-cure lines commenced cutting tile bunkers in two-parts, and, making bait with the pieces, west into the water as far as they could wade with safety. In a few minutes every man had caught a lot of blue-fish of the largest size.

One young man, who had good luck in the bag ning of the sport, found his fortune waning, and was just about thinking " the game was played out," when he felt a remarkably sudden bite. He hauled in with all speed, and retreated to the shore at the same time, more effectually to secure his blue lish as he supposed more effectually to secure his blue-fish as he supposed. Soon he was surprised to find himself pulling a huge shovel-nosed shark, which jumped and floundered like a whale with a harpoon in his back. As he was being hauled upon the beach into shallow water, usually from three to six inches deep, he broke loose from the line. Two experience deflows managed, however, to shove him by depress, high and dry upon the sand. A knife was immediately plunged into the side of his head, and his body opened to find the book which was at this time missing. But no hook sould be found, though six or seven bunkers were found sively stowed away in the folds of his ample stomach. He was about five feet long. Next day a hole was dug upon the beach and the carease buried with all the honers of war. What is surprising is that such a fish could be taken with such a line.

MURDINGUE ATTACK BY A JEALERS WIFE ON HER. HVSRAND.—John Ellis, late Policeusan in the First Ward, and his wife having failed to live logether barrenicusly, agreed to separate, and did so, some non-he ago, she going to her friends in Louisville, Ky.

proviously, agreed to separate, and did so, some non-be ago, she going to her friends in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. E., however, like many women kousville, Ky. Mrs. E., however, like man upon whem they have once fixed their affections, had only done so in name, and has since the separation, been constantly and jeal-ously watching his movements.

A pul. Mary Andersec, has been rather intimate with Etiks of late, and his recout spouse learning this fact, suspected the pair of an improper connection at case. So she sought this girl, accused her of wantonesses, and compelled her, by the sits, to accompany her o the room of Ellie, yesterday morning about 11 o each. The we women ascended the stairs, neither speaking a word. There, Ellis was sitting with his speaking a wind. There, Ellis was sitting with his coat off, and the door open, and Mrs. E. coming stealthily behind him, drew a large carving-kniff from under her mantle, and plunged it some four inches into his back, between the shoulder-blades. She then went down the stairs, speaking not a word, and the girl, greatly alarmed, followed her in equal si-

and the girl, greatly alarmen, the street, and proceeded to the upholstering establishment of his brother, but before he reached there his wife came up, again, occupere attempted to stab him, and was only prevented by the brother wrenching the knife from her grasp. John Ellis expressed a desire that she should not be a rested, and she had not been up to the time we write. His wound may prove fatal, but it is thought that with proper attention he will recover.

[Circinnati Gazette, Aug. 13.

THE MINNESOTA GRASSHOPPERS.-The Commis-THE MINNESOTA GRASSHOPPERS.—THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS THE CONTROL OF STREET OF THE CONTROL OF planted, as every thing left by the grasshoppers looked promising, and the weather was hot, and showers were frequent. Several days previous to the date of his letter, about 10 o clock in the morning, the cate of his letter, about 10 o clock in the morning, the grasshoppers rose simultaneously for a distance of over 30 miles on the river banks, and went into the air. Which way they flew, or where they now mere, he knew not; he cally knew that they had started all at once by tens of thousands, and were gone, he hoped, never to return.

Mills Storr 10.—The number of cotton looms that

Mills Story 30.—The number of ootton looms that have been stopped in New-England, in consequence of the high price of cotton and the low price of goods, is about 6 000, and orders have been given to stopmany more, as fast as the year runs out. We heard, yesterday, of two large rails that will run only till the cotton new in process of manufacture is exhausted. This is the only remedy. We talk of the short supply of cotton. The evil is not there, it is the over supply of cotton machinery. The booms now in operation are not only too many for the supply of cotton, they are too many for the demand for exiting goods at anything the prices which alone, at the present cost of the few material, can return a new dollar for an old one. In England 30,000 looms have been stopped, and prices have quickly responded to this judicious curtainment of production.

A Tampety Watking-Stick.—The old Eaud of Dumbredikes gave to he son the memorable isjunctions.

A Tablett Walking-Brick.—The old Eand of Dumbedikes gave to his son the memorable isjunction. "Jock when ye has rothing else to do, ye may "be aye stickle g in a true; it will be growing. Jock, "when ye're sleeping." The scand philosophy of the recept was sividly brought to our mind a day or two since by the sight of a big apple, the history of which is it "to peint a moral and adorn a tale." Some four on five years ago, a lad, passing an orehard where the preprietor was thinning out and trimming his trees, picked up a very slender sapling, which had been thrown away, to serve as a temperary waskingstick. Having used it for this purpose, he carclessly stuck it in the ground when he returned home, and left it, thinking no more of the circumstance. There it remained andisturbed until it took root and there it a still, being new a flourishing tree in bearing condition, preducing red Astrachan apples.

A Nagree in Jail. Burnt to Drath.—We learn,

A Nagro IN JAIL BURNT TO DEATH.—We learn, says The Columbus Sun, that the jail at Crawford-ville, Talliaferro Ccunty, Ga., was destroyed by fire, on Sunday night last. It was a strong wooden structure, built mostly with logs. A begro man, conficed in one of the rocurs of the prison, was burnt to death. Opinion is divided as to the cause of the fire. Some, persons believe the negro who was burnt up set fire 'as the jail, and others think that the fire was communicated by some incendiary outside of the prison walls. the jail, and others think that the fire was comer, a cated by some incendiary outside of the prison walls Efforts were made to rescue the negro from the fly mess but the fire was so rapid in its progress, and the by shiding so strong, that bars and sizes could not force an open ing soon enough. The jailer, with the keys of the jail, was in a remote part of the village.